the Goverment of India in this regard. However, there are regional variations in the factors responsible for girls remaining out of school.

(c) The report briefly mentions some of the approaches being tried out to improve enrolment and retention of girls in schools in a few developing countries. On similar lines, Government of India and State Governments have taken several measures to increase enrolment and retention of girls in primary schools. These include establishment of separate schools for girls; provision of attendance scholarships; free textbooks and uniforms; exemption from tuition fee; appointment of more women teachers; and provision of separate toilets for girls. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Non-Formal Education, 90% Central assistance is provided to girls' centres. The proportion of girls centres has been raised from 25% to 40% in the Eighth Plan. The introduction of the Mid-day Meals Programme is also expected to have a positive effect on enrolment and retention of girls in primary schools.

Investment in Major Ports/N.Hs.

*150. SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of immediate investment requirement for development of major ports and National/Express/State Highways, Statewise and investment committed for the current year; and

(b) the major bottlenecks in development of surface transport and steps taken/proposed to sortout these problems including land acquisition for out of court settlement?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) The requirements for the development of Major Ports and for removal of the deficiencies on the National Highways are estimated at Rs. 8553 crores and Rs. 75,000 crores respectively. For the current year 1996-97, an amount of Rs. 576.6 crores for Ports and Rs. 959.6 crores for National Highways have been allocated in the Annual Plan.

(b) Inadequate resources and delays in acquisition of land and environmental clearance are the major bottlenecks in the development of surface transport. The Government is taking necessary steps to address these issues.

Irrigation Projects in Orissa

*151. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of ongoing irrigation projects started over a decade ago in Orissa could not be completed so far due to lack of funds;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps in which such projects stand at present; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite those projects without further loss of time and cost overrun?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Lack of funds is one of the major constraint responsible for delay in completion of projects.

(b) The facts and the stage of the ongoing irrigation projects in Orissa are as under :-

(Rs. in crores/Thousand Hectares)

S.No.	Name of Project	Started in Plan	Latest estimated cost	Expdr. to end of March, 96	Ultimate potential	Potential likely to be created to end of March, 96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major						
1.	Rengali					
	(a) Dam (Irr. Share)	IV	40.77	41.48	-	-
	(b) Irrigation***	V	2199.52	216.73	423.60	0.00
2.	Upper Kolab**					
	(a) Dam	V	48.81	51.21	-	-
	(b) Irrigation	V	237.00	162.26	88.70	68.08
3.	Upper Indravati**					
	(a) Dam (Irr. Share)	AP78-80	176.16	135.34	-	-
	(b) Irrigation	AP78-80	539.51	154.50	218.60	35.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Subernarekha	VII	1154.45	259.39	176.50	0.00
5.	Mahanadi Chitrotpala Irrigation	VIII	135.79	44.95	35.95	0.00
6.	Potteru*	IV	148.07	108.64	109.88	25.00
7.	W.R.CP.	VIII	1409.90	53.44	329.48	NA
8.	Kanupur	VIII	319.91	12.87	41.40	-
	Total		6409.98	1240.81	1424.71	128.47
	Medium					
1.	Harinarjore***	AP78-80	58.59	46.54	13.70	6.00
2.	Harbhangi***	AP78-80	93.82	69.22	15.97	2.00
3.	Upper Jonk***	AP78-80	83.13	63.78	16.40	11.00
4.	Baghua St-II***	AP78-80	40.81	23.14	3.39	-
5.	Badanalia**	VI	91.75	73.93	13.74	6.50
6.	Deo	VI	52.23	9.80	15.63	-
7.	Baghalati	VI	45.44	7.66	3.68	-
8.	Sapua Badajoro	VI	33.21	13.80	3.75	-
9.	Birupa Changuti Island Irr.	VII	11.46	10.81	8.09	5.09
10.	Satiguda*	VIII	5.61	3.81	13.59	10.27
11.	Titilagarh	VIII	21.13	1.58	3.03	-
	Total		537.18	324.51	130.97	40.86
	Extension, Renovation and Modernisation :					
1.	Strengthening Hirakud Dam*	VI	25.39	4.17	Statbisation	-
2.	Modernisation * Hirakud Distribution	VIII	81.82	4.85		-
3.	Rushikulya Ph. I (Modernisation)	VIII	55.00	0.52		-
4.	Modernisation Dhanel*	VIII	4.40	0.40		-
5.	-do- Jayamangal*	VIII	0.64	0.10		-
6.	-do- Salia*	VIII	2.82	0.43		-
7.	-do- Budhabudhiani	VIII	4.53	0.52		-
8.	-do- Uttei*	VIII	6.44	0.30		-
9.	-do- Saipal	VIII	0.75	0.41		-
10.	-do- Hiradarbati*	VIII	1.35	0.05		-
11.	-do- Khadakhai	VIII	0.26	0.18		-
12.	-do- Nesa	VIII	0.40	0.18		-
13.	-do- Okala Distributory	VIII	0.21	0.19		-
14.	-do- Chowkinala	VIII	0.35	0.18		-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Modernisation Salandi Canal (Dasmosa)	VIII	1.87	1.75		
			186.20	14.23		

Note

N.A	=	Not available
A.P.	=	Annual Plan
W.R.C.P.	=	Water Resources Consolidation Project
*	=	Centrally funded Project of Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India
**	=	Partly Externally Aided
***	=	Part of the project included under World Bank Assisted-Water Resources Consolidation Project (WRCP)
*(ERM)	=	Externally aided under WRCP Partly.

(c) To expedite completion of ongoing Major, Medium and Multipurpose Projects, the Union Government has also launched Acelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) with budget allocation of Rs. 900 crores during 1996-97 under which Central loan Assistance is provided to the State Governments on Matching basis. Out of this an amount of Rs. 92.10 crores has been approved for Rengali Irrigation Project (Rs. 15.00 crores), Upper Indravati Project Right Bank Canal (Rs. 38.00 crores), Subernarekha Multipurpose Project (Rs. 36.00 crores) and Anandpur Barrage Project (Rs. 8.10 crores). Out of this release orders for Rs. 46.05 crores have been issued. Other steps that should be taken by the State for timely completion of projects are, giving priority to those projects which have made substantial progress, earmarking of delay important projects, setting up of cost control cells in the States, etc.

Dispute on Sharing of River Water

*152. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY :
SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of inter-state water disputes pending in the country at present;

(b) since when these disputes are pending and their main causes in each case;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government propose to evolve a mechanism for quick disposal of such cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) At present, there are two inter-State water disputes, namely:

(i) Cauvery Water Disputes; and

(ii) Ravi-Beas Water Disputes.

(b) In case of Cauvery there have been differences between the basin States about sharing of water for a long time. However, a formal request under Section 3 of Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 was received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu is July, 1986 for setting up of the tribunal. The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) was set up in June, 1990, after the efforts of the Central Government failed in bringing about an amicable settlement through negotiations.

Ravi-Beas Water Disputes Tribunal was set up in April, 1986. It has not been possible to hold the sittings of the Tribunal due to the resignation of one of the Members of the Tribunal. Recently, another Judge has been appointed as Member. However, no time limit has been prescribes in the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 for adjudication.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Sarkaria Commission on Centre State relations has recommended that :

(i) It should be mandatory on the Union Government to constitute Tribunal within a period not exceeding one year from the date of receipt of the application of any disputant State;

(ii) The Union Government should be empowered to appoint a Tribunal Suo-moto, if necessary, when it is satisfied that such a dispute exists infact;

(iii) the word of a Tribunal should become effective within five years from the date of constitution of a Tribunal. If, however, for some reasons, a Tribunal feels that the five years period has to be extended, the Union Government may on a reference made by the Tribunal extend its term. However, amendment to the inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 incorporating the above depends upon how soon the Inter-State Council accepts the recommendations.